

✓ *Archibald*

BOROUGH OF Evesham.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

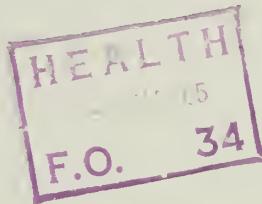
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1963.



With the Public Health Inspector's Compliments

*Leicester Gables,
Evesham.*



BOROUGH OF EVESHAM.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1963.

Mayor	....	Councillor F. George.
Deputy Mayor	....	Councillor W.F. Kimberley.
Chairman of the Public Health Committee	....	Councillor W.F. Kimberley.
Chairman of Housing Committee	....	Alderman E.A. Andrews.
Town Clerk	....	N.F. Davies, B.A.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health	....	E.T. Shennan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector	....	E.C. Melton, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector	....	L. Medlycott, M.A.P.H.I.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1963.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN & COUNCILLORS OF THE
EVESHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the state of the Public Health in the Borough of Evesham for the year 1963, and the work carried out by your Health Department.

May I take this opportunity to thank the Members of the Council and their staff for the kindness and consideration shown to me during the year. Especially would I wish to thank Mr. Davies, Mr. Melton and their staffs for their help and loyalty.

I am, Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. T. SHENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Officer of Health's Office,
Lansdowne,
Port Street,
Evesham.

Telephone No.: Evesham 2941.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29197892>

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	-	3,958 acres.
Registrar General's estimate of resident population:	Mid 1963	- 12,930
	Mid 1962	- 12,600
	Mid 1961	- 12,490
	Mid 1953	- 12,030
	Census 1961	- 12,901
Number of inhabited houses at:	1st April, 1963	- 4,238
	1st April, 1962	- 4,214
	1st April, 1961	- 4,174
	1st April, 1953	- 3,420
Rateable value at 1st April, 1963	-	£509,815
Sum represented by a penny rate	-	£2,106.

VITAL STATISTICS.
(1962 figures in brackets).

Population: The estimated population at 12,930 for mid 1963 shows a slight increase when compared with the 1961 Census Figure of 12,901.

Population Comparison, by Wards, between 1951 and 1961 Census figures.

<u>Wards:</u>	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1961.</u>
East	2,832.	2,543.
Hampton	2,954	4,000
North	2,404	1,908
South	1,805	2,574
West	2,067	1,876
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>12,062</u>	<u>12,901</u>

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	91 (100)	109 (104)	200 (204)
Illegitimate	4 (8)	4 (3)	8 (11)
	<u>95 (108)</u>	<u>113 (107)</u>	<u>208 (215)</u>

Birth Rate: (Births per 1,000 population):-

	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1963 (Eng. & Wales)</u>
Crude	16.1	17.1	18.5	19.5	18.2 (18.0)
Comparability Factor	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.0	-
Standardised	16.29	17.6	19.1	19.5	18.2 (18.0)

Illegitimacy Rate: (Total live illegitimate births per 1,000 total live births):

	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1953.</u>
	38.5	51.2	51.9	34.2

<u>STILL BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	2 (1)	- (2)	2 (3)
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	<u>2 (1)</u>	<u>- (2)</u>	<u>2 (3)</u>

Still Birth Rate: (Still births per 1,000 live and still births):-

	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1963 (Eng. & Wales)</u>
	9.5	13.8	21.2	8.5	17.3 (18.1)

<u>DEATHS:</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	97 (111)	118 (97)	215 (208)

Death Rate: (Deaths per 1,000 population):-

	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1963 (Eng. & Wales)</u>
Crude	16.6	16.5	15.9	25.7	12.2 (11.9)
Comparability Factor	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.89	- -
Standardised	11.5	11.2	10.7	22.9	12.2 (11.9)

G.R.O. Circular (M.O.H.) No. 2/1958 (para.3) stated that:-

"From 1st January, 1958 a death in a Chronic Sick or Mental Hospital will be assigned to the area of occurrence only if the deceased has been there for six months or more. If the deceased had been there less than six months, the death will be transferred to the area of usual residence, if any. The modifications described in G.R.O. Circular (M.O.H.) No. 2/1954 are superseded and all hospitals for the chronic sick will be treated alike for transfer purposes."

Avonside General Hospital in the Borough of Evesham has a large chronic sick unit. This unit takes in a considerable number of Chronic Sick patients from outside the Borough. Deaths among these patients resident six months or more in hospital were assigned to the Borough for statistical purposes. This increased the total number of deaths occurring in the Borough with a corresponding increase in the death rate.

The allowance made by the Registrar General for this increase was again adjusted and the comparability factor for 1963 was 0.69 (0.68 in 1962). The factor varied during the years from 1957 to 1959 between 0.63 and 0.92. This brings the standardised death rate to 11.5/1,000 - 0.7/1,000 below that for England and Wales. The 1962 figure was 11.2/1000 - 0.7/1000 below that for England and Wales.

Comparison of Standardised Death Rate with Death Rate for England and Wales (1950 - 1963).

	<u>Borough.</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
1963	11.5	12.2
1962	11.2	11.9
1961	10.7	12.0
1960	11.1	11.5
1959	10.0	11.6
1958	13.2	11.7
1957	11.8	11.5
1956	10.9	11.7
1955	12.0	11.7
1954	10.7	11.3
* 1953	25.7	11.4
1952	11.1	11.3
1951	14.1	12.5
1950	15.3	11.6

* 1953 was the year in which the Registrar General first made an alteration in the assignment of "place of residence". This was withdrawn in 1954. It was a revision of this scheme which was introduced in 1958.

<u>Major Causes of Deaths (by percentages):</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1961.</u>
1. Diseases of the circulatory system	63.7%	57.7%	63.0%
2. Malignant Diseases (all forms)	9.8%	17.8%	12.6%
3. Respiratory Diseases (excluding T.B.)	13.0%	9.1%	6.5%
4. Accidents	1.4%	4.8%	1.5%
5. Malignant Disease (lungs & bronchus)	1.8%	3.4%	3.5%
6. Suicides	.9%	2.4%	1.5%
7. Tuberculosis (all forms)	NIL	0.5%	0.5%

MATERNAL DEATHS:

Maternal Mortality (Maternal Deaths per 1,000 total live & still births):-

<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1960.</u>	<u>1963 (England & Wales).</u>
-	-	-	-	0.28 (0.35).

INFANT, NEONATAL & PERINATAL DEATHS:-

<u>(Infant deaths under 1 year of age)</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	2 (4)	2 (3)	4 (7)
Illegitimate	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2 (4)	3 (3)	5 (7)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

<u>Neonatal Deaths (under 4 weeks of age):</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	2 (4)	1 (2)	3 (6)
Illegitimate	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2 (4)	2 (2)	4 (6)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

<u>Early Neonatal Deaths (under 1 week of age):</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	1 (4)	1 (1)	2 (5)
Illegitimate	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1 (4)	2 (1)	3 (5)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Perinatal Deaths (still births and deaths of infants under 1 week):

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	3 (5)	1 (3)	4 (8)
Illegitimate	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3 (5)	2 (3)	5 (8)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

INFANT, NEONATAL AND PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES:

	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1963 (Eng. & Wales).</u>
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	20.0	34.3	13.7	-
Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	12.5	-	-	-
Infant mortality rate (under 1 year)	24.1	32.5	13.0	20.9 (21.4)
Neonatal mortality rate (under 4 weeks)	19.2	27.9	8.7	14.2 (15.1)
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths of infants under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births).	23.8	36.7	29.7	-

<u>CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS:</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1961.</u>
Respiratory Infection	1	1	1
Congenital Malformation	2	2	-
Prematurity	1	4	2
Accident	1	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5	7	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF Evesham - 1963.
(1962 figures in brackets).

CAUSES OF DEATH:	M.	F.	TOTAL.	MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 Pop.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	- (-)	- (1)	- (1)	- (.08)
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	- (1)	1 (-)	1 (1)	.08 (.08)
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	- (3)	1 (3)	1 (6)	.08 (.48)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3 (7)	1 (-)	4 (7)	.30 (.56)
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	- (-)	2 (7)	2 (7)	.15 (.56)
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	- (-)	1 (2)	1 (2)	.08 (.16)
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9 (10)	4 (4)	13 (14)	.97 (1.10)
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)	- (.08)
16. Diabetes	1 (-)	1 (3)	2 (3)	.15 (.24)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	14 (20)	30 (11)	44 (31)	3.29 (2.44)
18. Coronary disease, angina	16 (15)	9 (7)	25 (22)	1.87 (1.75)
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)	.15 (.16)
20. Other heart disease	21 (22)	39 (38)	60 (60)	4.49 (4.75)
21. Other circulatory disease	2 (4)	4 (1)	6 (5)	.45 (.40)
22. Influenza	1 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)	.08 (-)
23. Pneumonia	4 (3)	8 (6)	12 (9)	.90 (.70)
24. Bronchitis	13 (8)	2 (2)	15 (10)	1.12 (.80)
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)	.08 (-)
26. Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	1 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)	.07 (-)
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1 (-)	1 (-)	2 (-)	.15 (-)
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	.15 (-)
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
31. Congenital malformations	1 (1)	- (1)	1 (2)	.07 (.16)
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	4 (5)	10 (5)	14 (10)	1.04 (.80)
33. Motor vehicle accidents	- (4)	- (1)	- (5)	- (.40)
34. All other accidents	1 (2)	2 (3)	3 (5)	.23 (.40)
35. Suicide	1 (4)	1 (1)	2 (5)	.15 (.40)
36. Homicide & operations of war	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
TOTALS:	97 (111)	118 (97)	215 (208)	16.10 (16.5)

Age in Years	DEATHS BY AGE.			1962.
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	
0 - 1	2	3	5	7
1 - 14	-	-	-	2
15 - 24	1	-	1	1
25 - 64	23	19	42	42
65 and over.	71	96	167	156
TOTAL:	97	118	215	208

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

(a) Clinics and Treatment Services Provided by the County Council or by the Regional Hospital Board, through the agency of the County Council:

Clinic.	Where Held.	Time.
Child Welfare Clinic (including Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation - <u>except</u> on 1st Friday in month).	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	Fridays 2 - 4 p.m.
Infant Weighing Centre	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	Wednesdays, 2 - 4 p.m.
Midwives' Ante-Natal Clinic.	Nurses' Home, 103, High Street.	Tuesdays 2.30 - 4 p.m.
Relaxation Clinic	Ante-Natal Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	1st and 3rd Thursdays in Month.
School Minor Ailment Clinic.	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	Fridays 9.30 a.m.
School Dental Clinic.	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	By appointment.
School Speech Therapy Clinic.	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	By appointment.
School Ophthalmic Clinic	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	By appointment.
Immunisation and Vaccination.	The Clinic, Avonside Hospital.	By appointment.
Orthopaedic Clinic.	Evesham General Hospital.	By appointment.
Chest Clinic.	Worcester Royal Infirmary.	By appointment.
Child Guidance Clinic.	Loves Grove, Worcester.	By appointment.
Chiropody Clinic	103, High Street, Evesham.	By appointment.

(b) Health Visitors:

The County Council provided a service of health visitors in the district. The health visitors serving in the Borough were:-

Mrs. E. Smith	(Full time).
Miss R. Davies	do.
Miss P.S. Buxton	do.
Mrs. M. Harthan	do.

(c) The Midwifery Services and Home Nursing:

The County Council continued to provide dimiciliary nursing and midwifery services. Three nurses resident in Evesham carried out Midwifery, Maternity and General Home Nursing within the Borough. Another nurse resident in Evesham carried out general home nursing only. (High Street Nurses' Home Telephone No. Evesham 2328).

(d) School Health Services:

The County Council continued to provide an extensive school health service throughout the district. Regular Medical Inspections of school children were carried out and special clinics, e.g., minor ailment, orthopaedic, opthalmic, dental, child guidance, etc., were available for the reference of children where more detailed investigation or treatment were required. An Open-air School was available at Malvern to which children who were thought to be likely to benefit from a change of air and environment could be sent.

(e) Laboratory Facilities:

The Public Health Laboratory Service provided, at the Royal Infirmary, Worcester, facilities for the bacteriological examination of samples of ice-cream, milk, water, pies, sausages and other foodstuffs in addition to specimens and swabs connected with the diagnosis and spread of infectious diseases.

Chemical analysis of water and foodstuffs when required was carried out by the County Analyst, Worcester.

(f) Hospital Services:

Hospitals, under the control of the Regional Hospital Board, which served this District, were:-

Infectious Disease	Newtown Hospital, Worcester. Little Bromwich Fever Hospital.
Tuberculosis.	Newtown Hospital, Worcester. Knightwick Sanatorium. St. Wulstans Hospital, Malvern.
Maternity.	Avonside Hospital, Evesham. Ronkswood Hospital, Worcester. Worcester Royal Infirmary.
Children's Diseases.	Children's Hospital, Birmingham.
Venereal Disease.	Worcester Royal Infirmary.
Mental Illness.	Powick Hospital.
General.	Evesham General Hospital. Worcester Royal Infirmary. Birmingham Hospitals.
Aged Chronic Sick.	Avonside Hospital, Evesham.

(g) Diphtheria Immunisation and Smallpox Vaccination Service.

This was provided by the County Council. Locally it was administered for the Borough by the Evesham Rural District Council. Figures of immunisation and vaccination carried out are found under Section (F).

(h) Poliomyelitis Vaccination Service:

This service was administered by the County Council.

(i) Ambulance Service:

This was provided by the County Council. Ambulances stationed at Avonside Hospital, Evesham, included two County Council Ambulances, plus one Civil Defence Ambulance, which could be used in emergencies.

(j) Health Education:

The Council contributes to the Central Council for Health Education.

(k) Services to Old People:

The following report has been received from Mrs. G.M. Gill Smith, the local W.V.S. Organiser, 52, Merstow Green, Evesham, on the work carried out during 1963:-

Home Help Service: 32 workers are engaged, mostly on a 21 hour week, and attend cases recommended by doctors, hospital almoners, welfare officers, etc. A large number of these cases are sick and elderly, often living alone.

From January to December, 1963, 151 cases over 60 were attended. 31 had daily help, some 2 hours, some 4 hours, and occasionally more hours daily. Of the remainder, most have 4 or 6 hours weekly, as occasion demands.

W.V.S. Clothing Store: Needy people, recommended by welfare officers and other authorities, can be helped with gifts of good second-hand clothing. 30 or so elderly people were set up during this year. They may apply twice yearly.

Meals on Wheels Service: Between March 26th and December 31st, 1963, this service cooked and delivered 1,708 meals to Aged, Blind and Handicapped people referred to us by the doctors, welfare officers, etc. as needing balanced and attractive meals.

This was achieved by much thought on the part of the caterer, Mrs. Steers, and the head cooks, and the enthusiastic comments made by the recipients have rewarded their efforts.

Evesham Meals-on-Wheels service is run entirely by voluntary workers, six of whom are required to cook and deliver each day's meals. Staff for kitchen and van are drawn from the many volunteers to our appeal for helpers, to the Town's Guilds, Societies and Church groups. It is gratifying to note that many of these ladies have enrolled as W.V.S. members also.

We look forward to continuing this rewarding work in 1964.

Darby & Joan Club: This Club is run by W.V.S. for the over 60's. It is held every Thursday afternoon at Bengeworth Church House. At present we have between 70 and 80 members, many of these being over 80 years old.

Each week between 30 and 40 are fetched and taken home again, as many could not walk there.

In the summer we try to have an outing once a month. At Christmas they have a dinner, entertainment and a present each, also a trip to a pantomime.

At the weekly meetings they play games and tea is served to them. Membership fee and tea costs them 6d. per week.

Once a month a service is held and on the last Thursday of the month a Birthday tea and cake is given for all those who have birthdays through the month, all members having a birthday card and present.

Members who are ill are visited and flowers taken to them. Help and advice on their many problems are given, such as pensions, National Assistance, holidays, etc.

(l) Old People's Welfare Committee:

This committee was formed during the year and the following is a report received from the Secretary/Organiser, Mr. C.H. Tutton, "St. Cadoc", Blackminster (telephone number Badsey 584):-

Report of Evesham Old People's Welfare Committee for 1963.

Street Wardens have been appointed for every street in the Borough where there are old people living alone and approximately four hundred cards have been issued for them to put in their windows in case of trouble.

The cards bear a large red "H" and have a perforated portion for the name of the person to whom given. These are collected by the Secretary and form a register. On the reverse side is the Secretary's name and address with telephone number with space for the Street Warden's and Doctor's name and address. Copies of these cards have been sent to the Post Office, Police and Milk Depots with an attached note to be posted up asking them if they see such a card to kindly contact a neighbour.

During the year there have been several cases reported to the Secretary and he investigates each one immediately and takes the appropriate action, and, where deemed necessary requests the Street Warden to keep an eye especially on that person.

The Wardens are visited by him at intervals to deal with any changed circumstances and issue cards to people who have qualified since cards were previously issued.

Emergencies have ranged from frozen pipes to lack of coal and arranging a companion while a daughter was on holiday. Very few people have refused to take the cards and the majority have been thoroughly thankful for the assurance that they are not being neglected.

(m) Care of the Aged:

No action was taken in 1963 under Section 47 of National Assistance Acts (1948 to 1951) for the removal of old people.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY:

Water is supplied by the East Worcestershire Waterworks Company and is obtained from three sources, as follows:-

1. The principal supply is derived from six springs in the Middle Hill and Snowhill area of the Cotswolds. The springs are situated in upland agricultural and wooded land. The water issues from the Inferior Oolite and Cotswold sands on Upper Lias clay. After collection into chambers the water gravitates to Broadway reservoir, and is of excellent quality though rather hard.
2. An auxiliary supply is obtained from the Pinnock area in Gloucestershire where the effluent from two springs are collected and pumped to the Broadway Reservoir. This supply is situated in the River Thames watershed and the pumping is restricted.

At the Broadway Reservoir which is an enclosed chamber holding two and a half million gallons, the water is chlorinated before entering the mains leading to the town.

3. An additional supply is available from a 6" main which is connected to the main Coventry Aquaduct at Lower Moor. This supply, which feeds into the Greenhill area - the district most remote from the Broadway Reservoir - is only brought into use during shortage periods and to increase pressure at Greenhill when necessary.

It was not found necessary to restrict the supply during the year.

Only six properties - isolated farms and houses with a population of 16, are without mains water for domestic use.

Samples:

Samples for bacteriological examination of raw water entering the system were taken by the Company as follows:-

<u>Source</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Great Brockhampton Springs	9	7	2
Little Brockhampton Springs	10	4	6
Oxstalls Springs	9	7	2
Middle Hill Springs	10	1	9
Pinnock	7	6	1

None of the unsatisfactory samples showed gross contamination, but some coli counts were a little high.

9 samples of water were taken from the mains after chlorination; all except two proved satisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples were due to sampling errors, as subsequent specimens from the same source were satisfactory.

Two chemical samples proved satisfactory.

Fluoridation:

During the course of the year the Council adopted a resolution of accepting the principal of fluoridation of the mains supply.

Summary:

The Borough is adequately served with wholesome water.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL:

With the exception of approximately some 60 houses, all houses in the Borough are connected to the main sewerage system.

The whole of the town's sewers gravitate to the Abbey Road Pumping Station (the site of the old sewerage works). The sewage enters this pumping station at two levels and the contents of the lower sewer have to be pumped up to the upper level.

At the Abbey Road Pumping Station, 10 times dry weather flow is decanted directly into the river. Between 3 and 10 times dry weather flow is taken off into storm water tanks (adapted from the settling tank of the old works) and after sedimentation supernatant water is passed to the river. Sludge from these tanks is returned to the main sewerage stream, which is then pumped to the Sewage Disposal Works at Clarks Hill, Hampton (a distance of 1½ miles). During the course of the year over 287,500,000 gallons of sewage were treated.

At the Works the sewage passes into detritus tanks which are provided with continuous automatic screens. Heavy materials are dredged weekly by mechanical means.

Sedimentation takes place in four rectangular tanks which are mechanically swept.

Nine circular bacteria beds are provided containing about 12,000 cu.yds. of filter media, and four hopper bottomed humus tanks remove colloidal matter before the effluent is passed to the River Avon.

Regular samples of effluent are taken and analysed by the Sewage Works Manager, and the following shows average results:

Average Chemical Analyses of Effluent (parts per million):

Month	Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days at 20° C.	Suspended Solids.
	p.p.m.	p.p.m.	p.p.m.
January	10.0	19.2	13.1
February	10.2	17.4	7.5
March	9.5	14.8	19.5
April	8.8	12.5	13.3
May	12.6	14.5	20.0
June	13.3	18.1	14.5
July	12.4	15.9	12.5
August	14.1	15.6	17.5
September	15.3	18.6	22.5
October	16.6	14.0	31.3
November	13.0	11.1	18.3
December	10.6	6.5	15.0

The total amount of dried sludge produced - approximately 420 tons.

Sludge is first digested, and either dried on underdrained beds or composted with straw, and then disposed of to local market gardeners or farmers.

Remarks:

In general the town is adequately served by an efficient sewer service and an effluent disposal plant.

During the year the sewer taking drainage from the Durdott area was diverted from the old inverted syphon under the River Avon in Abbey Park to connect with the new syphon 300 yards downstream. This diversion stopped the frequent decanting of raw sewage from the overloaded syphon, into the river.

Work was also commenced to alleviate surcharging of sewers in the Hampton area by laying new storm water drains and separating foul from surface water.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

Trade and house refuse is collected once weekly, with the exception of certain shops and catering premises, which during the summer months are serviced twice weekly. A charge of 6d. per bin is made for trade refuse.

Refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at the Peewit Road Tip. A bulldozer was provided for levelling and earth spreading to control the tip, and regular spraying and dusting with insecticide powder was carried out to control insect and fly infestation.

Street cleansing was carried out by the street orderly system in the central area of the town, and by mechanical sweeping in the remainder of the area. Gullies were emptied by the Council's own Gully Emptying Machine.

SWIMMING BATHS:

The only swimming bath open to the public in the area is the Corporation owned pool at Common Road, Evesham. The baths are open-air type and were open from May to September. Mains water is used to fill the pool and continuous mechanical filtration takes place through pressure sand filter, with the addition of flocculating agent. Breakpoint chlorination is also a continuous process, soda ash being added to control acidity of water, and alumina ferric used for flocculation.

Water was examined for free chlorine every two hours whilst the baths were open and a typical log sheet on a warm day with a heavy bathing load reads as follows:-

Temperature: 10 a.m. - 64° F. 2 p.m. - 67° F. 6 p.m. - 69° F.

No. of Bathers: Morning - 250. Afternoon - 640.

Condition of Water:

<u>Time.</u>	<u>Free Chlorine.</u>	<u>pH.</u>	<u>Clarity.</u>
10.0 a.m.	2.0	7.5	Good.
12 noon	2.5	7.5	"
2.0 p.m.	2.0	7.5	"
4.0 p.m.	2.5	7.5	"
6.0 p.m.	3.0	7.5	"
8.0 p.m.	2.0	7.5	"

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.

	<u>No. of Visits.</u>	<u>Premises Involved.</u>	<u>Informal Notices Issued.</u>	<u>Notices complied with</u>
Nuisances	104	53	30	29
Obstructed drains and sewers.	95	44	21	20
Defective Closets	33	17	13	13
Camping Sites	48	10	2	2
Common Lodging Houses	24	2	1	1
Miscellaneous	95	65	6	6
	399	191	73	71

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are two registered common lodging houses within the area, one for twenty lodgers, and the other for nine. The premises are in full occupation and use, but the majority of residents are in regular employment and most have been living in the lodging houses for many years. No accommodation is provided for itinerants.

Both are in poor condition structurally, but as they are both in areas which are to be redeveloped, it was considered that extensive repairs were not justified. Both were maintained in a reasonably clean condition, with reasonably adequate facilities, and suitable means of escape in case of fire. Twenty four visits were made to these premises.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1959.

Details of inspections and action under the above Acts are contained in the Appendix to the report.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Housing position at the end of 1963:

Population 1961 Census	-	12,901.
Estimated population (mid 1963)-		12,930
Units of accommodation	-	4,231
No. of persons per unit of accommodation	-	3.05.
No. of dwellings rated during year.	-	90
No. of dwellings built by Council during 1963	-	9
Total No. of Council Houses built in post-war years	-	756
No. of caravan dwellings in permanent occupation	-	43
Estimated No. of Council House applicants	-	381

Slum Clearance:

A further fifteen families were removed from substandard houses which were closed, and five houses already vacated in previous years were demolished.

Four flats and five houses were completed and occupied on the Henry Street site, and nine old people's bungalows at Fairfield were commenced.

It is hoped that an early start will be made in 1964 to the redevelopment of the north side of Bewdley Street.

Caravan Dwellings:

Approximately 283 caravans are stationed on the five multiple sites in the Borough. Of these, 240 are used for holiday purposes, and 43 on three of the five sites are used for residential purposes.

Improvement Grants:

During the year 11 Discretionary Grants were made, all for owner/occupied houses, and 10 Standard Grants, also for owner/occupied property.

Inspections of Dwelling Houses:

Total No. of houses inspected for defects	-	168
No. of inspections made for this purpose	-	112
No. of dwelling houses made fit in consequence of informal action	-	55

It was not found necessary to serve any statutory notice requiring any owner to carry out repairs.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Inspections of premises under the Food & Drugs Act continued to be carried out by the Public Health Inspector.

Meat inspection was carried out at the local bacon factory and slaughter-houses, and the 100% inspection of carcasses and offal was maintained.

Approximately 45% of the Inspectors' work is taken up with this duty.

RECORD OF INSPECTION AND CONDEMNATION.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	2,832	106	248	8,572	32,938
Number inspected	2,832	106	248	8,572	32,938
<u>All diseases except T.B.:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	-	2	5	73
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	181	30	2	43	3,250
Approximate percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B.	6.5%	28.8%	1.6%	.6%	10.1%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	837
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	2.5%

Parasitic infestation, particularly of livers and lungs, was the chief cause of condemnation. Other causes included bruising, abscesses, cysts, pneumonia, nephritis, necrosis, bone taint and decomposition.

27 cattle were affected by C. Bovis.

The weight of meat condemned was approximately 20 tons, and this was disposed of at the bacon factory's digesting plant, or stored and collected by bi-product manufacturers.

Other Foodstuffs:

The following were found to be unfit, and were surrendered voluntarily:

Canned & Bottled Goods	-	1431.
Fish	-	166 lbs.
Shell Fish	-	7 dozen.
Frozen Foods	-	316 packets.
Bacon	-	276 lbs.
Other Meat Products	-	73 lbs.
Poultry	-	48 lbs.
Broccoli	-	20 crates.
Other foods	-	67 lbs.

These items were disposed of by burial at the Council's refuse tip.

FOOD SHOPS AND CAFES.

Grocers, greengrocers, sweet shops and mixed food trades	-	76
Butchers	-	10
Bakers and confectioners	-	8
Fried Fish Shops	-	4
Wet Fish Shops	-	2
Cafes	-	13
Licenced premises (including clubs)	-	37
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total:	-	150
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Number of visits	-	105
Number of informal notices complied with	-	12

In addition to the works, etc., carried out to comply with informal notices, a number of traders improved their premises and food handling methods as the result of discussion with the Public Health Inspectors.

Generally the standard of food shops in the area is satisfactory.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

No. of Dairymen and purveyors registered	-	3
No. of Dairies registered	-	3

During the year 121 samples of pasteurised milk, and 9 samples of sterilized milk were taken by the County Health Department. 91 pasteurised and 7 sterilized samples proved satisfactory, the remainder of tests being void due to the time and temperature factor.

Ten inspections of dairies and delivery vehicles were made, and two informal notices were complied with.

ICECREAM.

No. of retailers on register	-	58
No. of manufacturers on register	-	1

The sole manufacturer in the district makes "soft ice" for retail from his own premises only. The registered retailers sell only well known makes of icecream.

MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGE, POTTED, PRESSED, PICKLED AND PRESERVED FOODS.

Eight premises are registered for these purposes in the Borough, including two large factories which produce sausage, pies and cooked meats. Regular visits of inspection were made to ensure that the foodstuff was handled hygienically. The general condition under which these foodstuffs are handled and produced can be regarded as satisfactory.

Seven samples of the various products of these factories were taken, all proving satisfactory.

RODENT CONTROL.

The following work was carried out under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:-

	Type of Property.				Agricultural.	
	Non-Agricultural.					
	Local Authority.	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	All other (including Business Premises).	Total		
Number of properties inspected as a result of:-						
(a) Notification	-	40	24	64	-	
(b) Survey under the Act	16	175	64	255	14	
(c) Otherwise inspected	-	15	10	25	-	
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:-						
(a) Rats	11	74	32	117	2	
(b) Mice	-	11	9	20	-	
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	11	85	41	137	2	
Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments.	22	87	43	152	2	

These figures show a slight decrease in the number of infested premises, when compared with last year's records.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases 1963 (1962 figures in brackets).

DISEASE.	Corrected Notifications.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Smallpox	- (-)	- (-)	-
Diphtheria	- (-)	- (-)	-
Scarlet Fever	5 (-)	- (-)	-
Measles	157 (2)	- (-)	-
Whooping Cough	- (-)	- (-)	-
Typhoid Fever	- (-)	- (-)	-
Paratyphoid	- (-)	- (-)	-
Dysentery	1 (-)	- (-)	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	- (-)	- (-)	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	- (-)	- (-)	-
Polio Encephalitis	- (-)	- (-)	-
Acute Pneumonia	- (1)	- (-)	-
Erysipelas	- (-)	- (-)	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	- (-)	- (-)	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	- (-)	- (-)	-
Malaria	- (-)	- (-)	-
Food Poisoning	- (-)	- (-)	-
 TOTAL:	163 (3)	- (-)	-

FOOD POISONING:

No cases of food poisoning were reported.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE CASES
(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1963.

AGE	SCARLET FEVER	MEASLES	DYSENTERY	PNEUMONIA	TOTAL.
Under 1 year	- (-)	2 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (-)
1 - 2 years	- (-)	35 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	35 (-)
3 - 4 years	2 (-)	48 (2)	- (-)	- (-)	50 (2)
5 - 9 years	2 (-)	70 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	72 (-)
10 - 14 years	1 (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)	- (-)	3 (-)
15 - 20 years	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
21 - 34 years	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
35 - 44 years	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
45 - 64 years	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
65 and over	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (1)	- (1)
Age unknown	- (-)	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (-)
	5 (-)	157 (2)	1 (-)	- (1)	163 (3)

Diphtheria Immunisation:

The number of children immunised during the year was as follows:-

Primary Immunisation:

Under 5 years old .....	....	....	....	166 (169)
5 - 14 years old .....	....	....	....	19 (12)
				185 (181)

Reinforcing (Booster) injections	404 (247).
--	------	------------

Smallpox:

No cases of smallpox were reported.

Number of persons vaccinated (or revaccinated) during 1963:-

Age at 31st Dec., 1963, i.e. born in year.	Under 1 1963.	1 1962.	2 - 4 1959 - 1961.	5 - 14 1949 - 1958.	15 and over 1948.	Total.
Number vaccinated	8 (132)	44(27)	4 (60)	2 (208)	7 (340)	65 (647)
Number revaccinated	-	-	2 (19)	8 (196)	24(624)	34 (839)

The number of infants vaccinated (65) was 30.7% of the average number of births in the two years 1962 and 1963, which was 212.

Tuberculosis:

AGE	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2(2)	-(1)	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)	-(1)	-(-)	-(-)

	M.	F.	TOTAL ON 31/12/63.	TOTAL ON 31/12/62.	TOTAL ON 31/12/53.
Pulmonary	26	21	47	53	70
Non-Pulmonary	1	-	1	1	5
Total:	27	21	48	54	75

APPENDIX.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health:-

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers. Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	83	22	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	5	6	-	-
TOTAL:	93	28	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary Conveniences:</u>					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
	3	2	-	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT - OUTWORK.

During the year 26 outworkers were engaged in the manufacture of small metal wares (spectacle cases). Working conditions were found to be quite satisfactory.

